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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

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Detroit is quite excited over its murder

list, and it was not an especially good week

for murders there, either. It appears that Horne blew too loud a blast. It was not his intention that investigation should overtake him.

The reformer who takes risks of destroying his usefulness in making the world better for \$28.50 should hasten to a retired spot where the public gaze will not reach him.

The people of all the larger cities of th country are learning that their peril lies corrupt rule and enormous taxation. Their better management is the hardest problem which confronts the American people

In New York city only 352 persons are as- | ful consideration from Congress. messed for \$50,000 and upward of personal property. One of the things New York | mony that will excite some surprise and seems to need quite as much as a reform the consciences of its rich men.

It is given out that Admiral Schley will make a Memorial day address in Bangor, Me., and that General Miles and a delegation of Knights Templars will go along admiral is able to make a most patriotic talk for such an occasion

The recent riots in Brussels were simply an outbreak of anarchism or hostility all government. There is not a freer country in Europe than Belgium, and there is no special reason for hostility to King Leopold. The rioters did not want reform not better government. They want no government at all.

One of the largest cotton mills in Massadividends paid to stockholders. The obby liberal treatment to better service.

If the wheat crop of the United States has, with population and consumption increasing also, there would be a considerable advance in the price of flour, but it would not be due to a wheat trust.

During the next week the finance comfunds for the dedication of the soldiers' monument will canvass th patriotism and civic spirit the dweller of Indianapolis no interest in the State's monument may suspect the quality of his incerest in the city.

If the Boers make complete amnesty the furnished a much better presubsequent punitive measures than in South Africa does. The ready, and the British government will not gain anything by showing a spirit of vin-

The losses by fires last March were smaller than they were in March, 1901, in the fire was \$48,099,900; of 1901, \$45, 03.200, and 1900, \$40,531,500, so that, considering a longer period, the financial cost of may be urged that electrical above the surface of the streets than several years ago

A recent dispatch from Rome stated, on of socialism. This means that

and the Vatican have been strained at than I," to use General Gibbon's words, is every point, and it is not surprising that our Gen. "Sandy" Foster? good Catholics should sympathize with the Pope. If he has now decided to encourage of Indiana's esteemed citizens were Vatican.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD'S VIEWS.

commanding general of the army, talked indorsed the main features of the pending tacked by General Miles, and especially that stitution makes the supreme commander breakfastless, to the succor of Sheridan? of the army, and who, General Schofield great question is concerned. He must be chief of staff, not a commanding general." No American soldier now living has had a competent to judge of the army reorganization question from all points of view. The point made by him that there should COLUMBUS, O .- Viaduce News Stand, 384 High | tary adviser is obviously a good one. He would give the chief of staff large por but instead of being commanding general of the army he should be the right hand of the President, the supreme commander. When asked if this might not result in Germanizing the army General Schofield replied: "I am not afraid of that. I think we might Germanize other things a little with advantage, possibly." "Germanizing" the army is a very vague expression, but in matters of army organization and military efficiency there is no better school to learn from than the German. General Schofield said the British had no system, and "what we have is what they had a hundred years ago, and we have not improved on it, and they have not, either." These views of the most experienced Amer-Ican soldier now living should receive care-A feature of General Schofield's testi-

perhaps criticism was his comparison bein its police department is a renovation of tween the army organizations of the North and of the South during the civil war. He expressed the opinion that the Southern system of selecting high officers was far better than that of the North. "The Confederates," he said, "were a great deal wiser than we were in that respect. They were better soldiers and better educated and knew more about it. They carried off the greater proportion of the best blood that we had, to tell the truth, and they organized their army scientifically." Of course General Schofield did not mean to imply that the Southern soldiers, officers that their military system and army orthe United States. When General Schofield says the Confederates had a better military system than the North had he probably speaks from knowledge and de "they carried off the greater proportion of the South. Just how many of these there General Schofield probably speaks intelli-

When General Schofield said the Southern people were better soldiers than those the North he came dangerously near a great deal, and sometimes acrimoniously President Haves came near starting it anew was nothing to gloat over and the defeat of the South was no cause for humiliation President Roosevelt phrased it better in his speech at Charleston a few days ago when he said: "All of us, North and South can glory alike in the valor of the men who that the Southern people were naturally more military than those of the North,

A VALOROUS DEED RECALLED. As our troops came up they were at once assigned to positions for the night, and fter a hurried supper of bacon and hard lighting apparatus are largely bread the men sank to sleep with no pickets out and with orders for the leading division (Foster's) to resume the march promptly at 3 o'clock. All in our column slept the profound sleep of tired men, and after opening my eyes the next morning 1 found, to my amazement, that it was broad daylight, and not a sound of any kind was to be heard in the camp. Springing up, I called loudly for staff officers and orderlies, and as soon as a horse could be sadilled dispatched a staff officer to General Foster with orders to place his division in motion at once. In a few minutes the officer came back with information that the livision had moved promptly at 3 o'clock. I hope the recording angel has long since blotted out the oath I uttered, coupled with the remark that "General Foster is a

better soldier than I am. The foregoing paragraph is taken from tics. In the general election of 1900 it was | Gen. Robert Sanford Foster, whose yet | ing merchants and manufacturers of the | that is possible to conceal; it is of necessity

So near to Appomattox day, even if one

conspicuous figure in one of the most nota-

well worth recalling. The remnant caped from Farmville at 2 o'clock Saturday morning, April 8. It had the direct and shorter roads. At daylight the Army of the James was started to outmarch Lee on longer roads running in the same direction. By the route it marched the Army of the James of 20,000 men covered t irtyseven miles between the hours of 5 o'clock Saturday morning and near midnight, when it dropped, exhausted, in its tracks. army reorganization bill, which was at- It was this army that was to move at 3 o'clock the next morning. Is it surprising that most of it overslept? Is it not rather remarkable that one division commander did not sleep, but roused 4,000 worn-out appointed by the President, whom the Con- and foot-sore men and marched them,

It was more than fortunate that General thinks, should be the only one. He was Foster did not sleep, for, as his division emphatic on this point, saying: "The very | was on the way, a staff officer of General exalted individual office, so-called, of com- | Sheridan galloped down the road with an manding general of the army must disap- urgent request to hasten forward. It was pear. There is no room for it in this gov- not a long distance, and General Foster soon reported to the anxious Sheridan, not a question of personality at all or the | whose greeting was emphatic. Lee's infantry was driving in Sheridan's thin curfain of cavalry, when Foster deployed his division, checking the Confederate advance until the remainder of the Army of the that Sunday morning is told in the larger histories. Lee's veterans saw the Army of the James across their path, and, knowing that further fighting was useless, surrendered. Here one may ask: If General Foster had slept that Sunday morning, as did others, what might have been? burg and the mountains and its surrender might have taken place weeks later, after a great sacrifice of life, and some other hamlet than Appomattox would have been raised from a local obscurity to a permanent place in the world's history.

The foregoing is not a story told by General Foster years after the war and now mander; it is history and fact that can be verified by reputable living witnesses. The camp-fires. General Foster is no excep-Such faithful service to a country upon men as well as mines and stocks, it is profitable to emphasize the fact that men can possess in character and deeds that for money to schools and libraries, but the high performance of duty in civil as well as in military life.

SPAIN'S EXPERIENCE WITH THE

CHINESE. While the Chinese exclusion bill was un-Philippines for more than a hundred years, and at different times it gave the Spanlards a great deal of trouble. The history of the Chinese in the Philippines shows that under certain conditions they may become aggressive-hard to control and still harder to

The Chinese had traded with the Philippine islands from a period long before Spanish dominion was established there, and the natives hated them. Manila was founded in 1571, and by 1585 the Chinese had become numerous in the islands. At first the Spanish government protected them and encouraged their coming, but the immigration finally became an invasion. About revolted against the Spanish government and laid siege to Manila. The rebellion suppressed, and the Chinese restrictions on their immigration, but they continued to come. In 1755 the Spanish government issued a decree for the expulsion of all non-Christian Chinese from the islands. The decree was to take effect on June 30 of that year. Before the day arrived many of the Chinese had embraced Christianity-probably with about as much sincerity as they do nowadays-but more than 2,000 were banished from Manila alone. This edict was followed by a war of extermination, which reduced their numbers to a minimum, and the immigration nearly were only 5,000 Chinese in all the Philippines, but they were still a disturbing ele-In 1859, long before the Chinese country, the Spanish governor general of

the Philippines wrote a paper in which he One of the most difficult questions remains to be solved on my giving up of my command-that of the commerce carried on by the Chinese in the provinces. The clamor against these Asiatics is general in the country because competition with them is not possible. Spaniards, mestizos, Indians, all give them a free field in retail business when they enter. Their few needs, their patience under every insult and vexation and sacrifice, and personal labor which they can utilize, except agriculture, the ease with which they adapt themselves to the customs of the natives, and to the exchange of produce and to all the needs of the consumer, the insignificance of their personal expenses, the manner of their life. the close co-operation which they maintain among themselves, all place them in a situation advantageous to them, but not always to commercial progress. The truth is that they have practically monopolized retail business in the provinces. It is, in general, true that they do not start any enterprise or undertaking of any importance. They hoard by instinct, and hide or take away their capital from the country, which capital, in other hands, would be a powerful element of progress and advancement; but is it possible and would it prudent to at once reverse the customs f the country, which is now accustomed the services of the Chinese in the retail business referred to?

THE SUNDAY JOURNAL pie, had 2,248,500 electors, but only 1,310,480 many who have read the article of this ish government urging the adoption of voted. The shortage was attributed main- one of the most distinguished graduates stronger restrictive measures against their charged as a modern tendency to the specly to the refusal of Catholies to vote. The of West Point recalled the fact that this immigration and for the regulation of those relations between the Italian government General Foster, "who is a better soldier already there. Following is an extract

from this statement: When the signers put forward what they believe to be an echo of the people they sound an alarm to the public power in order ed to attack at an opportune time the excess of Chinese and the excessive liberty with which this soil is exploited by a race which, although it is called industrious, refuses all productive labor, such as agriculture or any other day labor; a race which corrupts and dries up every place through which it passes, whose enumeration has always been a fraud to the administration, for by fraud only about 25 or 30 per cent, of them are calculated; a race which is excessively stubborn in persisting in maintaining their own peculiar customs and manner of life; which is stubborn in resisting everything pertaining to good government, public hygiene and the olice; which threatens us within a few years with a radical transformation in our population and customs; which, altogether, a permanent menace to all the principles of the economic vitality of the country.

Here again we find a reflection of the conclusions reached in this country regarding the effects of Chinese immigration. Many of the Chinese in the Philippines are merchants or traders, and some them are rich, but under Spanish rule they were never considered a desirable class.

The experience of Spain with the Chinese in the Philippines shows that, once mitted to a country, they are very hard to get rid of. The lesson for us is that Chinese immigration to the United States should be barred, but if possible it should be done in a way that will not contravene a treaty or give offense to the Chinese gov-

LITERATURE AS AN ADVERTISING

MEDIUM. There is no limit to the uses and benehis literary pebble into the sea of the public mind do not end with the personal gains and gratifications specified. The circles made by that pebble go on beyond his calculations and create effects of which he had not dreamed. There, for instance, is Eugene Ware. When, as "Ironquill," he wrote his verses and sent them out into the world he returned to his law business and to the preparation of briefs. Little did he dream that because a certain young man in New York chanced to read those verses and like them he. Ware, would be eventually called to the office of United States pension commissioner, that young man, become President, still holding him in mind. It is quite possible that he does not desire the office-it is not to be coveted by one who loves a peaceful life; but this does not affect the interesting fact that he would probably not have been thought of in connection with it if he had not writ-

There, too, is William Allen White, another Kansas man. Once, in a moment of exasperation with the Populists of his State and their foolish legislation, he wrote a vigorous article telling what he thought of them. It caught the attention of the public and the applause was so loud that it even reached the ears of magazine edsacred pages of those publications, though without his sudden notoriety he might have to and from in the vain effort to break in. His "What's the Matter with Kansas?" advertised him, and he reaped an unexpected reward. But the returns are not always to the writer himself. In the same "Alice of Old Vincennes," has created a has brought many visitors there and has had undoubtedly much to do with its present era of growth and prosperity.

There, too, is the reception to be given to Indiana authors by a Chicago club. Innot care for glory for its own sake, and on the Chicago altar because of the honor reflected upon their State. If they had not written books, if the books had not been

Write a book, young man; write a book. free of charge. There is nothing like book for all round advertising purposes.

DEEDS OF THE RIGHT HAND.

Every now and then some critic of the newspapers complains that good deeds done cidents of life, the happier events of everytention from the press as crimes, accidents and grim and depressing occurrences. That is an injust stricture any fair-minded paper is, first of all, a newspaper, and must chronicle the events that make news. If murders, robberies, cruelties and other human frailty seem at times to predomwhen it was in contemplation, but is before the world. The same is true of good deeds when they are done in a public way, and, as a matter of fact, so many of these are recorded from day to day that scarcely an edition of any paper is without them. or bequest made by some wealthy man for or another. Hardly less frequently is workings of some of the many public char-

tacular, even in charity, the fact remains done by the right hand of mankind is not known to its left. Silently, unobtrusively, even secretly, men and women, according that a preventive measure may be adopt- to their ability and opportunities, serve the needy and unfortunate fellow-beings who come in their way as they pass through the world, and not only shun publicity, but would deny that what they do is worthy of notice. Even those who know of the good deeds scarcely realize their importance, so much a matter of course are they. A man is killed by accident or intent and the community is excited thereat. It is the one subject of conversation. Some individual provides a refuge for the widow, sends the daughter to school, finds the son remunerative employment, and the proceeding is given but a passing thought. It is well, but it was to be expected, and is hardly of enough consequence to the minds of the neighbors to report as news, so does not reach the papers. Now and then, however, a deed of this character comes accidentally to public knowledge. Such a one was reported in the Journal one day last week. Two little waifs, almost babies, were in the police station for want of other refuge, their mother having been taken to a hospital. While the authorities were in a quandary as to how to dispose of them came a laboring man with his own two young sons in search of the children. He had read that they were there, and, because they had lived in his street and played with his youngsters; because they were little and

helpless and in need of friends; because he was a good man, in short, though doubtless he would have been surprised to be told so-he took the waifs to his home till such time as their mother could care for them again. There is no occasion for surprise at such an act. Such things are happening all the time. Every one who has been without money, or whose acquaintance is among words; now and then-in rare instances- are the real acts of charity performedcommon that they cause no comment in the be afforded opportunity to look in at an exspires deeper confidence in human nature; one of the things that proves life worth the living.

Observers of current events must have remarked the unusual number of cases reported recently in which persons have pur- gested and while apparently living as quiet and respectable citizens. A case of the kind is reported in the Journal this morning. The cases differ in detail, but they are all alike in the main idea of making unostentatious habits and respectable appearances a cover for crime. It seems to be the latest fad in the criminal world-a new departure by cultured burglars and church-going thleves-to demonstrate their superiority ters of introduction will be regarded as undesirable neighbors.

The announcement that Gen, Fitzhugh Lee will lecture in this city on the evening of 5. under the auspices of the Boys Club, will be received with much gratifica- Prof. Richard G. Moulton, in the Independtion by the people of Indianapolis. General Lee's subject, "The United States and Cuba treatment by a man who was in Cuba as consul general five years before the interference of the United States, and who the war, will be sure to call out a large and most intelligent audience. General Lee not only represents the best element in the South, but the chivalrous element in the those in the North who remember scientiously differ. This has been the view of Union veterans in this city for years, leading them to extend such ex-Confed-Lee. Indeed, there are few men in the country whose visit to Indianapolis will be more welcome than that of General Lee.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Miss Edith Craig, a daughter of Ellen ular designers of stage costumes in London. The Rev. Homer C. Stuntz, of the Methodist Church, is editor of the Philippine Christian Advocate, the first Protestant religious paper published in the Philippines. The following ambiguous advertisement recently appeared in a Detroit paper: "Notice-If ---, who is supposed to be in Chicago, will communicate with his friends at nome he will hear of something to his advantage. His wife is dead."

Prince George of Prussia, seventy-six years old, is the oldest member of the house of Hohenzollern, and is known as the "Hohenzellern Poet." He has written under the pseudonym of "George Conrad," a number of tragedies, notably "Phaedra. Charles Dickens's office table, chair and

looking glass, and another high-backed chair he used in the editor's office of All the Year Round, were sold at auction in London lately for \$425. They were given at Dickens's death to his housekeeper and sold by her to a collector. The toes of the Tamil women of India are

in full dress, with massive silver rings. Heavy silver anklets are also worn. rings are not an exclusive privilege of barbarians. They were in vogue in Paris a century ago, under the directoire. In "Captains Courageous" Kipling mentioned by name about twenty vessels of the fishing fleet at Gloucester. Since the publication of the volume every one of the twen-

fantastic, if not light, being adorned, when

ty has gone down. The last of the ill-fated boats-the Amy Knight and the Prince Lebo-were sunk in the recent big storm. The geographical center of the United States on a high point of land on the public reservation at Fort Riley, Kan., is marked by a large monument erected over the grove of Major Edmund Ogden, of the Inited States army, who died at Fort Riley In 1856, by Joseph O. Sawyer, formerly of

"The Only Way." Sir Walter Besant's journal published in one of the Southern States, when the editor announced in a notice printed in the very blackest of black type that the story would be discontinued, as in the fourth installment the heroine marries a negro.

Russian journalist relates regarding ger, he replied: "It is a pity to give up the resignation at the thought of death. What troubled him particularly during his liness was that his physician would not allow the windows to be kept open

prize in a declamatory contest at the First Swedish Lutheran Church, Kansas City,

and with them came a letter in the King's own nandwriting on the royal stationery. The Irish language is spoken in the Bahamas among the mixed descendants of by Cromwell to the West Indies. One can occasionally hear negro sailors in the East End of London who cannot speak a word of English talking Irish to the old Irish apple women who gather around the docks. A national school inspector in Ireland and, having reason to correct an answer to question regarding longitude, proceeded to ask for a definition of latitude. There was a slight pause, and a young lad answered: "Please, sir, we have no latitude in Ireland. The government won't allow

In the death of Mrs. Charlotte A. Sibley, widow of the late John Langdon Sibley, who was librarian of Harvard University Massachusetts Historical Society under Mr. Sibley's will. A small part will be set aside for the erection of a fire-proof building to be named for the testator.

THE HUMORISTS.

Modern Darwinism.

"Yes, your dress does fit beautifully, but thought you were above such trifles." "No! I believe in the survival of the best

An Explanation.

Washingon Star.

"You frankly confess that your novel falled because of a lack of literary skill?" "I do," answered the author. "The man who wrote the advertisements was no good.

Amenities.

He (after a quarrel, bitterly)-I was a fool when I married you. She (quietly, about to leave the room)-Yes; but I thought you would improve.

The Other Way.

Town Topics. Blim-What is Speeder doing now? Blum-He is interested in a get-rich-quick Blim-You den't say so?

Blum-Yes, he is courting an heiress.

Where Charity Began.

"How much did you realize from that play su gave for charity?" "We hadn't a cent left over."

"Why, you had a splendid house." charity begins at home, and they couldn't possibly have found actors any poorer than ours."

Why She Did It.

"I wanted to show," she said, "that woman is maligned, that brevity is quite as rauch her posed I had to say 'Yes.'

"Not at all," she protested. "When you say tell how sorry you are, and it would have spoiled

His Future Bright.

'At last," said Hector de Suzemme, the struggling young lawyer, "at last, Arabella, we may in the holy bonds of matrimony. My

of mortgage litigation and obscure titles

to straighten up before it may be distributed." THE BIBLE AS LITERATURE.

A Student of the Book Testifies as to Its Qualities in This Line.

especially in late years, about the Bible as grand literature. What, exactly, does this mean? We are all of us eager to claim for the Bible all that is good; and it may be doubted whether those who join in the eulogium of scriptural literature have always paused to consider the mean-

For example, there are many who extol the Bible as literature, and yet, apparently, are thinking only of its beauty of language and style. This would seem to be the case especially with those who emphasize the literary beauty of King James's version. imagery. But literature, in a stricter sense. is in the old version conspicuous by its absence. The fault lay, not with the translators, but with the attitude of their age to Holy Scripture. All through the centuries of rabbinical and medieval doctors the highest truth was conceived as a series of isolated propositions; and the translators labored to make each "verse" a our being children of depravity, totally incumulation of good sayings-literature cut has all gone and perished of its own weight into lengths-with the beauty not of a and all you have to do now is to join hands poem, but of a scrapbook. If a sick man | with God and work with Him-not simply the nurse, picking up a Shakspeare, were act of "The Tempest," and were to read on to the second scene of the first act of "Two Gentlemen of Verona," the sick man would have a feast of language and style, but we should not call it a literary exercise. And this illustration is a fair sample of what may happen to a man without his knowing it, if he merely reads a chapter of

Others insist upon "the Bible as literature" in contradistinction to the theological use of Scripture. Such persons are not necessarily opposed to the claim of the canonical books to be the foundation of authority in matters of faith. (they contend) these books are the product of the Hebrew people, and each part of them must be examined in the light of the national evolution which they combine to reflect. What has tradionally been called a book of Moses may turn out to be a fiction ascribed to Moses by later age; what on the surface appears continuous and complete may by analysis prove to be a dovetailing together of materials different and of various degrees of authority phophetic outpourings will be intelligible only in the light of the circumstances of the prophets, and therefore the history must be correctly constructed before the significence of the prophecies can be estimated. All this, so far as it is correct, represents a legitimate and inevitable line of inquiry; but such inquiry belongs to the epartment of Semitic history, not of biblical literature. To be present at a discussion of experts as to the possibility or im ossibility of reconciling the actions of in Shakspeare's "Henry Eighth" with the facts of Spanish history as recast by the latest discovery of diplo matic documents, may be both Interesting and edifying; but all will recognize it as a totally different thing from the appreciation of the Shakspearean drama as interreted on the stage. The higher criticism is the historical, not the literary, study of The Bible is appreclated as literature

the older versions.

only when the different parts of it are read in their correct literary form and structure. If we ask ourselves what is meant by Greek, or English, or French. or Latin literature the answer will be in each case the same-a number of dramas. epics, lyrics, essays, histories, philosophor oratorical discussions in Greek, Eng-French or Latin languages. If, then, are to claim the Bible as it must be because the contents of Holy Scripture are made up of dramas. essays, histories, philosophical and oratorical discussions - of all these or of most of them-or of special literary forms like these. And such is the fact, only it is hidden from most readers by the unliterary form in which our Bibles printed. Even a casual observation will suggest that Job and the song of Solomon are dramatic. But besides these a deed done in sight of men. But, in spite Albert W. Lindquist, pastor of the church, dialogue and underlying movement; chor- with her.

priests, and of husbandmen answer one another in Joel as in a modern oratorio. We have eisewhere dialogues between God and the prophet, or cries of the lost and the saved; we have changing scenes and vision melting into vision like dissolving views. Again, what seems on the surface uniform narrative from Genesis to Esther proves, upon examination, to be two varying literary forms, framework of mere history, set off by brilliantly told stories of patriarchs, judges, prophets, the history and was once examining a class in geography, the story making quite different demands on the literary attitude of the reader. In the older versions it is difficult to recognize even the psalms as verse; in a Bible printed with a view to literary structure, not only psalms, but large parts of prophetic or wisdom books would appear in elaborate rhythmic forms, delighting the reader with play of stanza or strophe. Nor is it a question of pleasure only; literary form is a leading factor in interpretation, The false appearance of uniformity given in popular versions to Ecclesiastics has led from 1856 to 1877, an estate estimated to be | to the idea that the book claims the authorworth more than \$100,000 will revert to the ship of King Solomon. When seen in its proper structure it is clear that only the first of the five essays has any association with Solomon, and further that he is made, not the author, but the imaginary hero of the search for wisdom. Harmonists who are concerned only with historical questions depreciate St. Matthew's as the "least historic" of the gospels. When Scripture is read in its literary divisions it is seen that Matthew is the least historic only because he is the most philosophic of the evangelists, his gospel being the application of wisdom literature to the teachings of Jesus and to the evolution of the kingdom of heaven upon We may go a step further. Not only is

the Bible truly literature, but it is a literature. The significance of this may be made clear by a comparison. The Koran is literature, and is said to be sublime in style by those who can appreciate Arabic sublimity. No one would call the Koran a literature, for it consists only of a single literary type, the outpourings of a single author. But within the bounds of our Bible we have some sixty different books, the product of almost as many different writers, coming from many different ages and exhibiting examples of almost all literary types. Some of the books are in Hebrew, some in Greek; but the Hebrew books stand apart from the rest of Hebrew literature, the Greek books from the rest of Greek literature, and all from the vast accumulation of works in all languages which these canonical books have called forth. Thus, in a survey of the whole world's civilization the Bible stands as a literature in itself. And it differs from all other complete literatures in the fact that its completeness is a spiritual unity. There is an underlying framework of history-the history of the people of Israel as presented by themselves; the history of the New Testament Church as presented by itself. Into this are fitted stories, songs, prophetic and oratorical discourses, philosophical sayings, that animates the body of the history, Finally, the closing book of the New Testament has the function of emphasizing the unity which has bound the whole together; laying down that the testimony of Jesus is the spirit of prophecy, recalling the symbols that have been presented through the varying books in order to concentrate them in a new symbolic vision, summing up the whole history as the kingdoms of the world becoming the Kingdom of Christ.

DIVORCE AMONG THE POOR.

Bigamy More Frequent Among the Poor Than Among the Rich.

Rev. Percy S. Grant, in Ainslee's Magazine. Children are desired by the poor not only to satisfy natural affection and to complete the family circle, but because eventually provide for their parents' old spinning districts to see middle-aged men throw up their jobs and spend their days in 'Oh, joy!" said Arabella. "Have you given idleness, supported by the wages of their children, which they receive quite as natur-

a competence would receive his interest times at the funeral. "Yes, what bad luck; how hard it is on us. Tom is taken away just as he was beginning to earn something for us." Such a glimpse into the sordid heart of human sorrow shows us tragically that spiritual development must always wait upon economic reform

the poor. Bigamy is the crime of the working classes more than of the rich. I have never personally known a divorced person in the working classes. I have, however, known countless cases of bigamy. There is another side to this recourse of

the poor to bigamy as a release from marital unhappiness. The inconspicuous lives of the poor alone protect them. Flight from Europe to American, or from our Eastern States to the West, is sufficient to change a working man's world. He cannot often be followed-his family has no money for long journeys. He is not important enough to become the subject of newspaper notices. He really lives in a world out of sight, below the world of free travel, or international acquaintances and of the world's daily news.

The fact I have just mentioned is instructive. For it shows that there is not a supe rior morality among the poor, but that the rules of the game are not understood or observed. They will not go through the orms of legal release when they cannot endure legal ties. They take matters into their own hands and break the rules like children. All this is interesting to the evolutionist. It is quite as he would expect. The method of the working people in regard to marriage and divorce, instead of exhibiting a higher type of morulity, actually exhibits a lower type—it is a survival.

An Old Man's Optimism.

Extract from Edward Everett Hale's Birthday Speech to his Assembled Friends. The middle age-the dark age-talked about our being children of the devil, about capable of God, and all that stuff. That pray to Him, but go about His business in siding those who have fallen down, those who are hungry; in giving strength to those who are faint, in working as God's ministers in the world

That is why some of us are optimists That is why some of us say that the world is not going to the devil, but that it is going to be the kingdom of heaven. Let these 2,000 or \$,000 people who are here tonight consecrate themselves highly to the task of doing God's work in the world. Let each recognize in himself or herself a son of God or a daughter of God. Let each say to himself: "I will go to work with Him in order that this world shall be a better world; in order that the kingdom which is to come shall come, and in order that His will shall be done as it is done in heaven." In this way only shall we come to the real sense of working with almighty

Let us spell the word People with a large P. as belongs to children of God, with whom God is going to work; and as we also spell the word Nature with a very large N-which we shall do when we know that in every sob of Nature and in every smile of Nature God expresses His sorrow or expresses His joy, because He wants all Nature to serve His children, because they are fellow-workmen with Him-my prophecy for you all, my dear friends, is that, n every year before you, anything you are going to do shall be steps in this magnificent progress.

Alden's Idea of the Country.

don't know very much about the country myself, but I have always had an impression that it was characterized by vegetables and cows, and that the air, though raw and lacking in pungent city scents, is on the whole innocuous. There are, however, thousands of people who reverence the country as though it were a religious duty to prefer it to the best city in the world, and who love to have their friends live in the country, so that the friends can occasionally invite them to spend two or three days far from town and during the rest of the year can be relled upon to remain in the country and abstain from visiting their city friends. Such people ought to take pleasure in reading the new magazine. Indeed, all of us who sit down in our comfortable city homes and read of the misguided and unfortunate people who live in the country can hardly fail to find such reading pleasant.

Well, No.

Baltimore North American.